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30 July 2019

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BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES LETTER REPORT

Project Name: Carefield Assisted Care Facility Zoning Change and Grading Permit Application: PDS2018-REZ-19-001, PDS2019-STP-19-005

Prepared for the County of San Diego by William T. Everett

Dear Jim,

SUMMARY

The Carefield Solana Company has applied to the County of San Diego for a Zoning Change and Grading Permit to allow construction of an approximately 80 person Assisted Care Facility in Bonsall at the intersection of State Route 76 and Thoroughbred Lane. The 3.94 acre site contains only Non-Native Grassland. Impacts to Non-Native grassland are mitigated at a 0.5:1 ratio. Existing Fuel Modification Zones account for 1.17 acres of the site and are considered impact neutral. Impacts to 2.77 acres of Non-Native Grassland will be mitigated by the purchase of mitigation credits from an approved Mitigation/Conservation Bank in the region. A total of 1.39 acres of credits will be purchased.

INTRODUCTION, PROJECT DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, AND SETTING

I have prepared this Biological Resources Letter Report at your request and in response to the Scoping Letters from the County of San Diego dated October 8, 2018 and May 6, 2019. This report was prepared following guidelines provided by the County of San Diego (County of San Diego 2010).

The Assisted Care Facility (see Figures and accompanying Biological Resources Map) is an application for a Zoning Change and Grading Permit to allow construction of an approximately 80 person Assisted Care Facility in Bonsall on a 3.94 acre parcel (APN 126-230-55) currently zoned C-30.

The project site is located at the intersection of State Route 76 and Thoroughbred Lane in the Bonsall Community Plan (Figures 1 and 2). The site is bordered on the north and east by existing residential development, on the south by State Route 76 and a frontage road, and on the west by a vacant lot and a strip mall. The approximate USGS coordinates of the site are 33°18’N,

117°14'W- as determined on-site by Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver (Bonsall 7.5 minute series quadrangle, see Figure 3). The elevation of the site is approximately 200' msl. The draft North County Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) map, and an Initial Report from the County, shows the site as mostly Non-Native Grassland.

REGIONAL CONTEXT

The project site falls within the draft North County Subarea Plan of the Multiple Species Conservation Program (MSCP) area and falls within a proposed Pre-Approved Mitigation Area (PAMA). On the south side of SR76 is the San Luis Rey River, a major regional wildlife corridor that is known to be occupied by many sensitive species.

METHODS

On 19 December 2018 I visited the project site to conduct an assessment of biological resources. The conditions for observation during the visit were excellent, with no cloud cover, no impediments to visibility, temperatures in the high 60s, and no wind. The visit lasted from 1315 to 1530. During my visit, I was able to examine the entire project site as well as adjacent areas. My observations on-site were recorded as they were made and form the basis of this report and the site Biological Resources Map. Animals were identified using scat, tracks, burrows, vocalizations, or by direct observation with the aid of 10X42 Leica binoculars.

Vegetation mapping was conducted in accordance with vegetation community definitions as described in Oberbauer, *et. al*. (2008). In addition, vegetation mapping on-site was aided by the use of a digital color satellite photograph.

Sensitive Species and Habitats

Prior to a site visit, a variety of sources are reviewed to ascertain the possible occurrence of sensitive species at the project site. First, soil types (Bowman 1973) are checked to determine if the site contains soils known to support sensitive plant species. Records searches for the USGS quadrangle and surrounding quads are done of the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) On-Line Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants. Any sensitive species known to occur in the vicinity are given special attention, and available natural history information is reviewed. Seasonal occurrence patterns (*e.g.*, annual plants, migratory birds) are factored into survey plans in the event that site visits are made during time periods when certain species are not present or conspicuous. Information sources include the Jepson Manual (2012), Rare Plants of San Diego (Reiser 1994), A Flora of San Diego County, California (Beauchamp 1986), San Diego Native Plants (Lightner 2011), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Recovery Plans for Threatened/Endangered Species, the San Diego County Bird Atlas (Unitt 2004), and numerous other references, publications, and on-line resources.

A list of sensitive species with potential to occur on the site was also reviewed prior to field work (See Appendix E). All species on the list are reviewed, and those species requiring directed or focused protocol surveys are noted and given appropriate attention.

During site visits, all habitats are assessed for their suitability for occupation by any sensitive species with potential to occur.

RESULTS[1]

Soils

Based on soil conservation service maps (Bowman 1973), the soil types for the site are Placentia sandy loam, 9-15% slopes, eroded (PeD2) and Visalia sandy loam, 2-5% slopes (VaB). Although a detailed soil analysis is beyond the scope of this report, on-site examination appeared to verify these principal soil types.

Botany

A complete list of plant species recorded from the project site is provided in Appendix A. The site is essentially in a ruderal condition. It is apparent that the site is frequently mowed for fuel suppression purposes.

HABITATS / VEGETATION COMMUNITIES (See Biological Resources Map)

Disturbed Habitat (Holland Code 11300 - 3.94 acres)

The entire project site contains only this vegetation community type. It is highly disturbed and contains mostly weedy, invasive, non-native plant species. Typical species represented here include filaree *Erodium* sp., Russian thistle *Salsola tragus*, cheeseweed *Malva parviflora*, short-pod mustard *Hirschfeldia incana* and several non-native grass species. Based on historic aerial imagery, the site was farmed for many years up until at least the early 1980s. Natural, undisturbed conditions have not existed on the site from at least the late 1930s. The entire parcel has been periodically mowed at the direction of the North County Fire Protection District (Appendix B).

Wildlife

During the site reconnaissance common resident and migratory bird species were observed. These included American Crow *Corvus brachyrhynchos*, Western Meadowlark *Sturnella neglecta,* House Finch *Haemorhous mexicanus* and several other common resident and migratory bird species. The only mammals recorded from the site were Botta's Pocket Gopher *Thomomys bottae* and California Ground Squirrel *Spermophilus beecheyi*. The only reptiles or amphibians recorded were Western Fence Lizard *Sceloporus occidentalis* and Pacific Treefrog *Psuedacris regilla.* Additional common animal species likely occur on-site. A complete list of wildlife species detected is provided in Appendix C.

[1] Scientific and common names for plant species are derived from The Jepson Manual, 2012; scientific and common names for birds from the A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds, 1998, and Supplements to date; scientific and common names for mammals from the San Diego County Mammal Atlas, 2017.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Directed surveys and habitat assessments for sensitive species with potential to occur were conducted. Directed surveys were conducted by walking all areas of the site directing special attention to looking for sensitive species (See Appendix D). Several species considered sensitive by the County of San Diego have low to high potential for occurring on the site. These are:

The **Arroyo Toad** *Anaxyrus californicus* was listed as endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in December 1994. Reasons for this species' decline include habitat loss and predation by introduced bullfrogs. In 1994 there were only 22 known populations of this species. The arroyo toad is restricted to rivers that have shallow, gravelly pools adjacent to sandy terraces. Breeding occurs on large streams with persistent water from late March until mid-June. Eggs are deposited and larvae develop in shallow pools with minimal current and little or no emergent vegetation and with sand or pea gravel substrate overlain with flocculent silt. After metamorphosis (June or July), the juvenile toads remain on the bordering gravel bars until the pool no longer persists (3 to 8 weeks, depending on site and year). Juveniles and adults forage for insects on sandy stream terraces that have nearly complete closure of cottonwoods (*Populus* spp.), oaks (*Quercus* spp.), or willows (*Salix* spp.), and almost no grass and herbaceous cover at ground level. Adult toads excavate shallow burrows on the terraces where they shelter during the day when the surface is damp or during longer intervals in the dry season.

There is a known occurrence of this species ¼ mile to the southwest and ¾ miles to the northeast of the project site. At least a portion of the project site contains critical habitat for this species. However, the project site contains no features that would support Arroyo Toads, for breeding, foraging, or aestivation. Protocol surveys on the site, which is highly disturbed, are not recommended. No impacts to this species are anticipated by project implementation.

Stephens' Kangaroo Rat *Dipodomys stephensi* (SKR) is on the federal endangered and state threatened species lists. This species is known to occur at the Fallbrook Air Park and on the Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base, approximately four miles north of the project site. The CNDDB also lists a 1998 occurrence of this species approximately one-half mile west of the project site. The site was subsequently cleared for agriculture and the species is considered extirpated from the site.

Until the last few decades, Stephens' Kangaroo Rats were known to occur only in suitable relatively open habitat in northern San Diego and in Riverside Counties. Until relatively recently, the southernmost of the known occupied sites were in the San Luis Rey USGS quadrangle, west of Guajome Lake, south of the San Luis Rey River, and north of Miracosta College (O'Farrell and Uptain 1989). At the time of the O'Farrell and Uptain studies, there were 132 known sites in the two counties. Since then, more sites have been discovered, but most of these have been in Riverside County. Of note have been two disparate and unexpected populations, the first located near the Ramona airport, and another in flatlands of the upper reaches of the Guejito river valley (Art Davenport, pers. comm.). The discovery of this species near the Fallbrook Air Park is a more recent discovery. The Air Park population most likely derived from the contiguous widespread Camp Pendleton population to the west.

Even if there are unknown populations closer to the site than the Air Park, dispersing SKRs would have had to traverse through agricultural, residential, and commercial land, which is highly

unlikely. The site does not contain soils suitable for SKR, and a close examination of the site for signs of SKR inhabitation and habitat (characteristic burrow entrances, runways, and scats) was made, and no such signs were detected.

In the estimation of Everett and Associates, further field effort to search for or live trap SKRs on the project site would be unwarranted. Considering all of the above, impacts to this species from this project are not anticipated.

The **Burrowing Owl** *Athene cunicularia* is likely the most endangered bird species currently inhabiting San Diego County. Its distribution is extremely limited, with the largest local population occurring on North Island Naval Air Station in Coronado. The species has declined dramatically in the County in the last 20 years. This species is colonial, and is highly dependent on burrows created by ground squirrels. It is a conspicuous species and could be readily detected by site surveys.

No Burrowing owls, and no signs of Burrowing Owls, were detected during the site survey or are considered likely to occur. No impacts to this species are anticipated as a result of site development.

The **California Gnatcatcher** *Polioptila californica* is known to occur in the vicinity so special attention to this species is warranted. The California Gnatcatcher is a federal threatened species, a state Species of Special Concern, and is a "target species" of the NCCP process. This species is a non-migratory resident whose range covers the coastal plains and foothills of Southern California and Baja California. In San Diego County, it is widespread in coastal lowlands below about 2,000 feet elevation and typically occurs in or near Coastal Sage Scrub (CSS). The California Gnatcatcher is declining due to loss of habitat. Between 85% and 90% of this species' habitat has been lost to urban or agricultural development. It is almost extirpated from Ventura, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles counties. The population is estimated to be just under 5000 pairs. San Diego County appears to be the center of abundance within the United States for this species.

California Gnatcatchers are known to occur in suitable habitat at numerous locations along the San Luis Rey River. Although at least a portion of the site falls within critical habitat for this species, there is no suitable habitat for this species on or adjacent to the project site. Project implementation will not have any significant impacts on California Gnatcatchers. Protocol surveys for this species are not recommended.

The **Least Bell's Vireo** *Vireo belli pusillus* is listed as endangered by both the state and federal governments. Available census data indicate that the Least Bell's Vireo population in Southern California increased from an estimated 300 pairs in 1986 to 1,346 pairs in 1996. Its breeding habitat is restricted to mature willow riparian woodland. Most frequently, it occupies extensive areas that combine an understory of dense young willows or mulefat with a canopy of tall willows. The most critical structural component is a dense shrub layer 0.6-3.0 meters above ground. The vireo's decline is due to loss of riparian habitat combined with nest parasitism by the Brown-headed Cowbird, which lays its eggs in vireo nests thereby reducing the vireo's reproductive success. Nesting adults are relatively tolerant of human interference at the nest and minor habitat modifications near the nest; nest abandonment due to these factors is low (Brown 1993).

Although critical habitat for this species is located within 50 feet of the project site, no suitable habitat for this species occurs on or adjacent to the project site. SR76 separates the project site from suitable habitat. Given that there is no suitable habitat on the project site, protocol surveys for this species are not recommended. No impacts to this species will occur as a result of project implementation.

Turkey Vultures *Cathartes aura* forage for carrion over a variety of habitats. They are common migrants and winter residents in San Diego County, and were a formerly more common breeding species. Turkey Vultures occur throughout the Americas, with an estimated population of 4,500,000 individuals occupying at least 11,000,000 square miles. Turkey Vultures do not build nests as they prefer crevices in cliff faces or very steep densely vegetated slopes where they nest on the ground. Turkey vultures are only highly sensitive to disturbance at their nests. No suitable nesting habitat occurs on or near the project site. No impacts to this species are anticipated.

Cooper's Hawks *Accipiter cooperi* often forage in search of small birds over a variety of habitats. This urban-adapted species also occurs in oak woodlands and developed/residential areas. They are a common resident and migratory species in San Diego County. Although this species has apparently declined throughout much of California, there is no evidence for a breeding population decline in San Diego County. This species is not included in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's comprehensive list of Birds of Conservation Concern for the Southern California Bird Conservation Region (USFWS 2002), and it is not a Species of Special Concern for the state of California. No Cooper's Hawks were seen during the site survey, and no suitable nesting or foraging habitat occurs on or adjacent to the site. No impacts to this species are anticipated.

No other sensitive species are considered likely to occur on the project site.

JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS AND WATERWAYS

Resource Protection Ordinance

The County of San Diego requires that wetland surveys be completed using the wetlands definition within the County's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO). This definition includes:

> All lands which are transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or where the land is covered by water. All lands having one or more of the following attributes are "wetlands":
>
> > a. At least periodically, the land supports predominantly hydrophytes (plants whose habitat is water or very wet places);
> >
> > b. The substratum is predominantly undrained hydric soil; or
> >
> > c. The substratum is nonsoil and is saturated with water or covered by water at some time during the growing season each year.

Other pertinent definitions from the RPO include:

> Mature Riparian Woodland - A grouping of sycamores, cottonwoods and/or oak trees having substantial biological value, where at least ten of the trees have a diameter of six inches or greater.
>
> Riparian Habitat - An environment associated with the banks and other land adjacent to freshwater bodies, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, and surface-emergent aquifers (such as springs, seeps, and oases). Riparian habitat is characterized by plant and animal communities which require high soil moisture conditions maintained by transported freshwater in excess of that otherwise available through local precipitation.

U.S Army Corps of Engineers

The County's definition of wetlands varies from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (ACOE) definition. The ACOE requires that wetland delineations be conducted under guidelines set forth in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual. The ACOE defines a wetland as "an area… inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions." Typically, ACOE wetlands are characterized by the presence of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology. The absence of any one of these three characteristics precludes the presence of an ACOE wetland.

The ACOE also has jurisdiction over "Waters of the United States". A determination of whether or not "Waters" occur on a site is based on the Corp's *Final Summary Report: Guidelines for Jurisdictional Determinations for Waters of the United States in the Arid Southwest, June 2001*. A variety of indicators are considered, including (but not limited to) the presence of an Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM), absence of vegetation, interruption of upland vegetation, presence of hydrophytic vegetation, and litter, debris, or clay deposits. In the absence of these indicators, especially where upland vegetation dominates in a drainage feature, there are no "Waters of the United States".

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Jurisdiction of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) is most often concurrent with ACOE jurisdiction under the federal Clean Water Act (CWA). In cases where a wetland resource is determined to be isolated from navigable waters of the United States the RWQCB may assert jurisdiction under the Porter-Cologne Act.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Typically, the extent of CDFW wetlands is determined by the limits of riparian vegetation as it extends from a stream, creek, river, pond, lake, or other water feature. Often, CDFW and RPO wetlands have identical boundaries.

No wetlands, waters of the united states, or any other features that could be considered jurisdictional occur on or adjacent to the project site. An intermittent blue line stream passes

through the property contiguous with the eastern project site boundary. This area will not be disturbed as a result of project implementation.

OTHER UNIQUE FEATURES / RESOURCES

Wildlife Movement Corridors and Nursery Sites

A wildlife corridor can be defined as a linear landscape feature allowing animal movement between two larger patches of habitat. Connections between extensive areas of open space are integral to maintaining regional biodiversity and population viability. In the absence of corridors, habitats become isolated islands surrounded by development. Fragmented habitats often support lower species diversity and increase the likelihood of local extinction for select species when they are restricted to small isolated areas of habitat. Areas that serve as wildlife movement corridors are considered biologically sensitive.

Wildlife corridors can be defined in two categories: regional wildlife corridors and local corridors. Regional corridors link large sections of undeveloped land and serve to maintain genetic diversity among wide-ranging populations. Local corridors permit movement between smaller patches of habitat. These linkages effectively allow a series of small, connected patches to function as a larger block of habitat and perhaps result in the occurrence of higher species diversity or numbers of individuals than would otherwise occur in isolation. Target species for wildlife corridor assessment typically include species such as Bobcat *Lynx rufus,* Mountain Lion *Puma concolor*, and mule deer *Odocoileus hemionus*.

To assess the functions and values of a particular site as a wildlife corridor, it is necessary to determine what areas of larger habitats it connects, and to examine the quality of the corridor as it passes through a variety of settings. High quality corridors connect extensive areas of native habitat and are not degraded to the point where free movement of wildlife is significantly constrained. Typically, high quality corridors consist of an unbroken stretch of undisturbed native habitat.

The intermittent blue line stream discussed above likely serves as a minor local wildlife corridor, and the San Luis Rey River is a major regional corridor. Neither will be impacted as a result of project implementation.

The site may provide occasional foraging opportunities for raptors but is otherwise not suitable for **migratory bird foraging and/or nesting**. There is no **nesting habitat for raptors** on the project site.

Large mammals, such as Mule Deer and Mountain Lion prefer large unfragmented natural areas that offer extensive adequate forage or hunting opportunities as well as the opportunity for movement across long distances. The only feature in the vicinity suitable for use by large mammal species is the San Luis Rey River.

Native Wildlife Nursery Sites

Native Wildlife Nursery Sites, which are considered sensitive resources that require protection, are defined in the County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance -

Biological Resources as "sites where wildlife concentrate for hatching and/or raising young, such as rookeries, spawning areas, and bat colonies". Features such as individual raptor or woodrat nests do not constitute places where wildlife *concentrate*, thus they do not meet this definition and are therefore not considered Native Wildlife Nursery Sites. No Native Wildlife Nursery Sites occur on or near the project site.

MSCP COMPATIBILITY

The conversion of natural habitats in the unincorporated County of San Diego is regulated through Subarea Planning efforts in compliance with the Natural Community Conservation Planning (NCCP) process, and in accordance with County Guidelines based on the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The site is within the Draft North County MSCP Subarea Plan and is designated as a Pre-Approved Mitigation Area (PAMA).

SIGNIFICANCE OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

CEQA also requires that projects avoid or adequately mitigate for the loss of sensitive species and habitats. Such avoidance or mitigation enables County staff to make a finding that all project impacts are below or will be reduced to a level below significant and to issue a Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration for the proposed project.

Indirect Impacts

There is the potential for indirect impacts to occur as a result of implementation of the proposed project. The areas where indirect impacts have the potential to occur could extend from the development areas into sensitive habitat due to such activities as excessive landscape irrigation, vegetation trampling outside developed areas, and introduction of non-native species (*e.g.,* argentine ants, cats, non-native invasive plant species). Indirect impacts may include elevated levels of noise or lighting, change in surface water hydrology within a floodplain, and increased erosion or sedimentation. These types of indirect impacts can affect vegetation communities or their potential use by sensitive species. These indirect impacts are referred to as "edge effects." There is the potential for indirect impacts on animals as a result of an increase in noise, dust, and light during permitted activities and from vehicle use. These indirect impacts are considered unavoidable due to the nature of the project and existing surrounding land uses.

Indirect impacts from edge effects are considered adverse, but not significant, because BMPs and other conditions imposed on the project mitigate indirect impacts, and existing edge effects and disturbance are already impacting the site. Additional effects, if any, would be incremental and less than significant.

Direct Impacts

Direct impacts occur when biological resources are altered or destroyed during the course of, or as a result of, project implementation. Examples of such impacts include removal or grading of vegetation, filling wetland habitats, or severing or physically restricting the width of wildlife corridors. Other direct impacts may include loss of significant foraging or nesting habitat and loss

of individual species as a result of habitat clearing. Permanent impacts may result in irreversible damage to biological resources.

The CEQA Guidelines define "significant effect on the environment" as a "substantial, or potentially substantial adverse change in the environment." The CEQA Guidelines further indicate that there may be a significant effect on biological resources if the project will:

A. Substantially affect an endangered, rare or threatened species of animal or plant or the habitat of the species.

B. Interfere substantially with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species to the extent that it adversely affects the population dynamics of the species.

C. Substantially diminish habitat for fish, wildlife, or plants.

Because the entire project site is Disturbed, no impacts to sensitive vegetation communities will occur. A tabulation of project impacts is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Existing, impacted, and preserved vegetation communities on the project site.

PLANT COMMUNITY	ACREAGE ON-SITE	IMPACTED ACREAGE ON-SITE	IMPACTED OFF-SITE	IMPACT NEUTRAL[1]	ACREAGE PRESERVED ON-SITE	IMPACTS REQUIRING MITIGATION	OFF-SITE MITIGATION REQUIRED
Disturbed Habitat	3.94	3.94	0	3.94	0	0	0
TOTAL	3.94	3.94	0	3.94	0	0	0

1. Within the mandated area mandated to be cleared by the North County Fire Protection District (Appendix B).

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts consider the potential regional effects of a project and how a project may affect an ecosystem or one of its sensitive components beyond the project limits and on a regional scale. Section 15064 of the CEQA Guidelines governs the determination of significant environmental impacts caused by a project. The evaluation of a project's cumulative impacts is discussed in Section 15064(h) of the CEQA Guidelines. Cumulative impacts must be discussed when project impacts, although individually limited, may be cumulatively considerable. "Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of an individual project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects affecting the same resource (CEQA Guidelines §15064(h)(1)).

A lead agency may determine in an Initial Study that "a project's contribution to a significant cumulative impact will be rendered less than cumulatively considerable and thus is not significant". When a project might contribute to a significant cumulative impact, but the contribution will be rendered less than cumulatively considerable through mitigation measures set

forth in a mitigated negative declaration, the Initial Study shall briefly indicate and explain how the contribution has been rendered less than "cumulatively considerable" (CEQA Guidelines §15064(h)(2)). The mere existence of significant cumulative impacts caused by other projects alone shall not constitute substantial evidence that the proposed project's incremental effects are cumulatively considerable (CEQA Guidelines §15064 (h)(4)).

Other effects that would be considered cumulatively considerable would include substantial reduction the habitat of a fish or wildlife species that cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, or significantly reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal species.

No sensitive habitat types will be impacted by project implementation, thus no cumulative impacts to sensitive resources will result from project implementation.

Mitigation and Recommendations

Implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) during construction, such as erosion and sediment control and the diversion of runoff water to detention basins, will reduce impacts from temporary construction activities to a level less than significant.

Impacts to sensitive biological resources are below a level of significance as defined by CEQA.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to conduct this work and prepare this report. Please contact me if I can provide any additional information or provide clarification.

Sincerely,

William T. Everett, MS, FN, FRGS
San Diego County Approved Biological Consultant

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U.S. Geologic Survey. 1967. 1975 Photo Revised. Bonsall Quadrangle 7.5 minute topographical map.

PREPARER AND PERSONS/ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

This report was prepared solely by William T. Everett.

ATTACHEMENTS

Figures
Appendix A - Plant Species List
Appendix B - Fuel Abatement Letter
Appendix C - Animal Species List
Appendix D - Site Photographs
Appendix E - Potential Sensitive Species List
Appendix F- Preparer Qualifications
Appendix G - Biological Resources Map

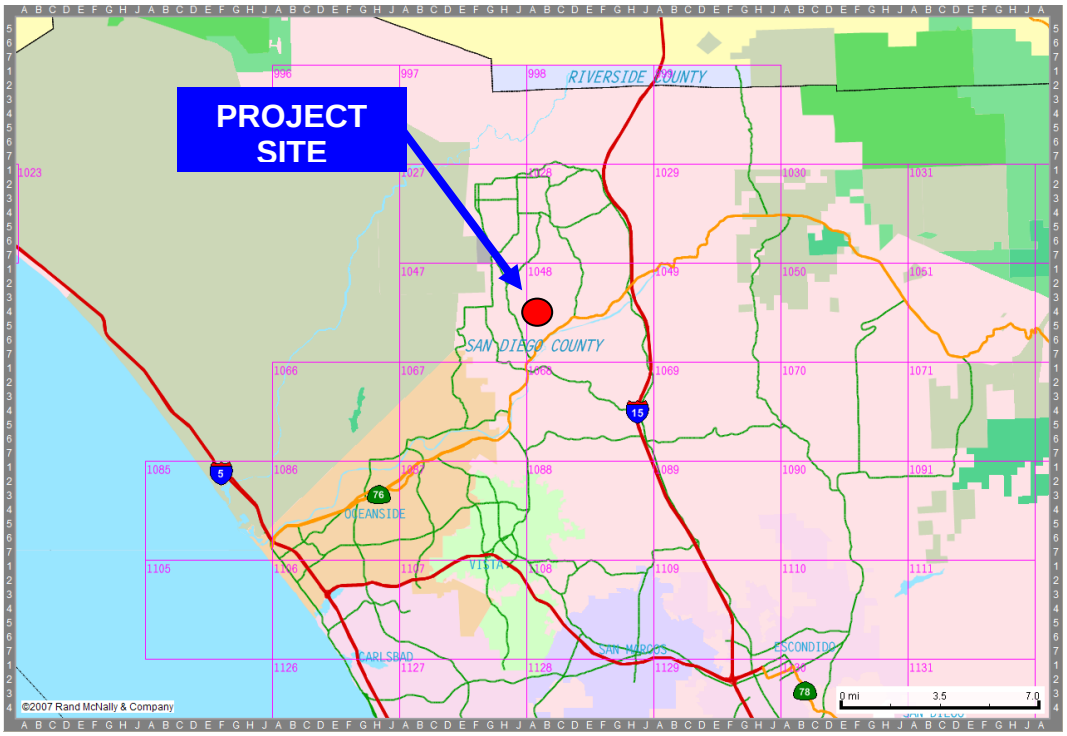

Figure 1. Location of project site in regional context. Thomas Bros. Map page #1067, J1.

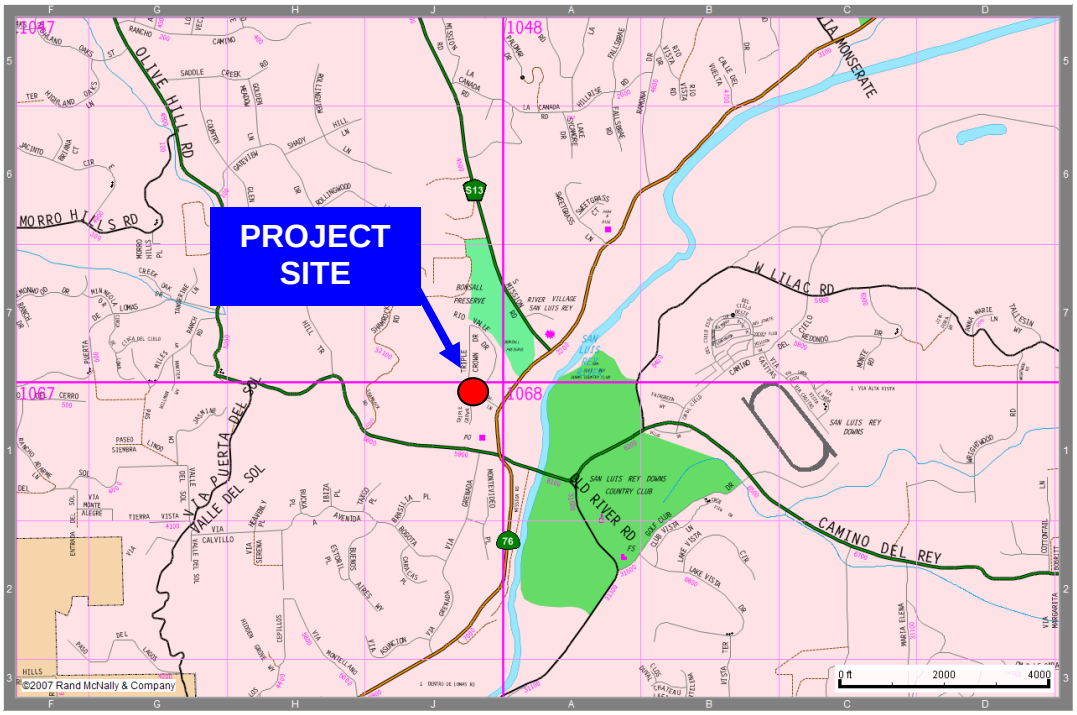

Figure 2. Detail location map of project site. Thomas Bros. Map page #1067, J1.

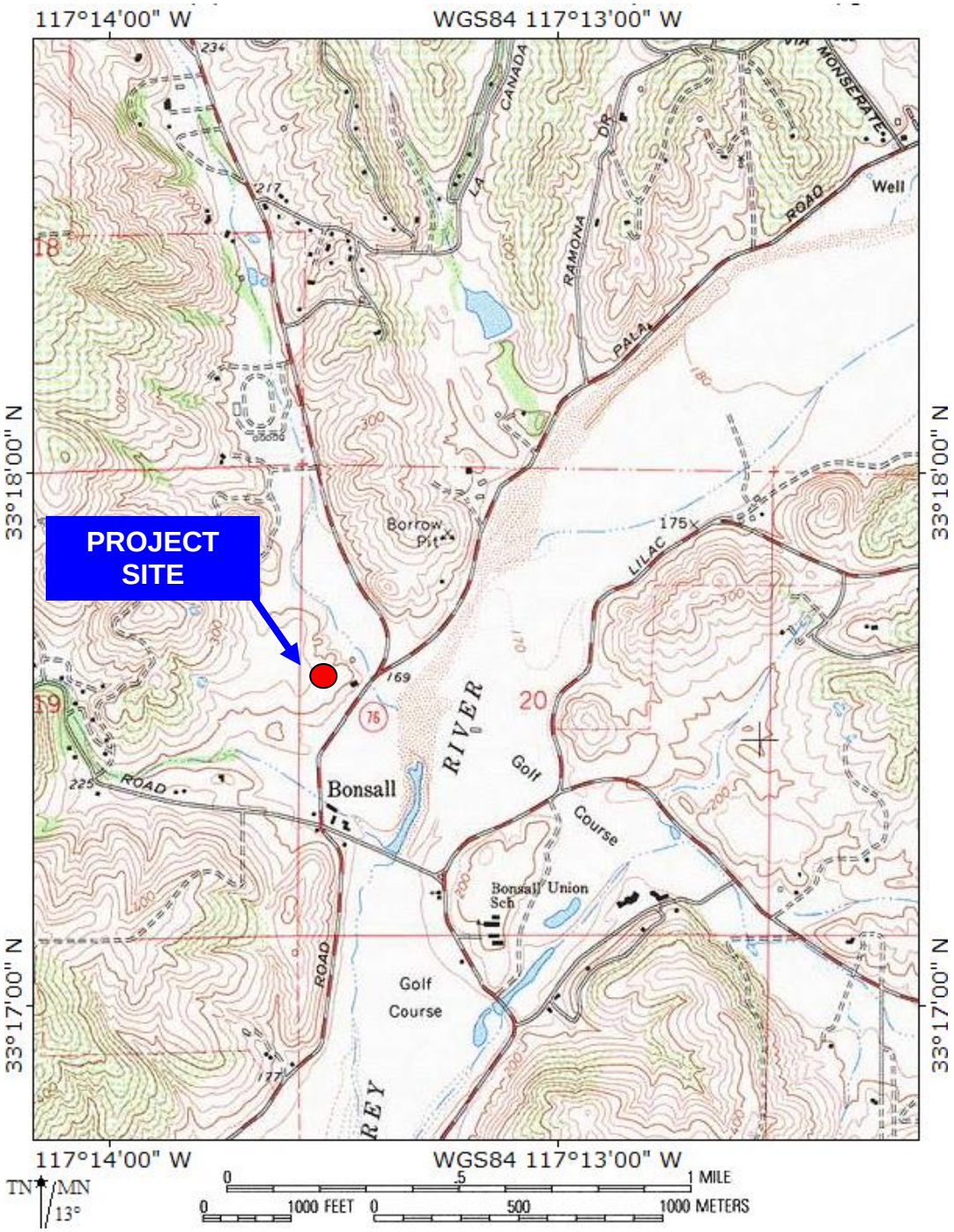

Figure 3. Topographical map showing project site location. Taken from USGS Bonsall 7.5 Minute series quadrangle.

Figure 4. Satellite image of project site and surrounding properties. Image taken 8 November 2016.

Figure 5. Project site in regional context. Image taken 8 November 2016.

APPENDIX A

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE SITE

Note: This list contains plant species observed on the site and does not purport to be a complete list of species that occur on the site. Floral lists are compiled to assist in accurate plant community determination and as a by product of surveys for sensitive species.

Anacardiaceae - Sumac Family

* Schinus molle
Peruvian Pepper Tree

Apiaceae (Umbelliferae) - Carrot Family

*** Foeniculum vulgare**
Sweet Fennel

Arecaceae - Palm Family

* Phoenix canariensis
Canary Island Palm

Asteraceae (Compositae) - Sunflower Family

Ambrosia psilostachya
Ragweed

*** Conyza bonariensis**
Conyza

Heterotheca grandiflora
Telegraph Weed

Brassicaceae (Cruciferae) - Mustard Family

* Hirschfeldia incana
Short-Pod Mustard

Cactaceae - Cactus Family

Opuntia ficus-indica
Indian Fig

Chenopodiaceae - Goosefoot Family

* Salsola tragus
Russian Thistle

Geraniaceae - Geranium Family

* Erodium sp.
Filaree

Malvaceae - Mallow Family

Malva parviflora
Cheeseweed

Myrtaceae - Myrtle Family

* Eucalyptus sp.
Eucalyptus

Poaceae (Gramineae) - Grass Family

* Avena fatua
Wild Oat
* Avena barbata
Wild Oat
* Bromus diandrus
Ripgut Grass
* Bromus hordeaceus
Soft Chess
* Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens
Red Brome
* Vulpia sp.
Fescue

* = Non-Native Species

APPENDIX B

LETTER FROM THE NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

NORTH COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

www.ncfireprotectiondistrict.specialdistrict.org

330 S. Main Avenue • Fallbrook, California 92028-2938 • Phone: (760) 723-2005 • Fax: (760) 723-2072

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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STEPHEN J. ABBOTT- Fire Chief/CEO - sabbott@ncfire.org
ROBERT H. JAMES – District Counsel Robert James - roberthjameslaw@gmail.com
LOREN A. STEPHEN-PORTER – Executive Assistant/Board Secretary - lstephen@ncfire.org

July 22, 2019

County of San Diego, Planning & Development Services
Attn: Angelica Truong
5510 Overland Ave. Ste. 110
San Diego, CA 92123

Re: Bonsall Assisted Care Facility, PDS2018-MPA-18-019, APN 126-230-55

We have received a request from the fire protection planner for this applicant to address two matters of concern relative to fire dept. access and combustible vegetation clearance. Accordingly, please see the following comments:

Access: A fire dept. turnaround will not be required at the terminus of Mission Rd.

Combustible vegetation clearance: This property has a hazardous accumulation of invasive weeds as well as some seasonal grasses and is in need of being mowed in its entirety, in accordance with NCFPD Ordinance 2000-01. Additionally, this property has been historically mowed in its entirety annually and/or upon written notice.

Sincerely,

Stephen Abbott, MPA, CFO, EFO
CEO/Fire Chief
North County Fire Protection District

APPENDIX C

WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED ON THE PROJECT SITE

BIRDS

Mourning Dove	*Zenaida macroura*
American Crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*
European Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*
Western Meadowlark	*Sturnella neglecta*
House Finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*
White-crowned Sparrow	*Zonotrichia leucophrys*

MAMMALS

Botta's Pocket Gopher *Thomomys bottae*	Burrows
California Ground Squirrel *Spermophilus beecheyi*	Observed

REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS

Western Fence Lizard *Sceloporus occidentalis*	Observed

APPENDIX D

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PROJECT AREA

All photographs taken December 2018 by W.T. Everett

PHOTOGRAPH INDEX

Yellow arrows and numbers indicate the locations and directions from which the following photographs were taken:

Photograph 1. View from the southwest corner of the project site.

Photograph 2. View from the southwest corner of the project site.

Photograph 3. View looking east from the northwest corner of the project site.

Photograph 4. View looking south from the northeast corner of the project site.

APPENDIX E

COUNTY LIST OF SENSITIVE SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON THE PROJECT SITE

Legend

Status

1 = Federally Endangered
2 = Federally Threatened
3 = State Endangered
4 = State Threatened
5 = State Rare
6 = MSCP Narrow Endemic
7 = Not Listed
8 = County Sensitive Plant List Designation (A-D), County Sensitive Animal List Group (1 or 2)
Ext = Extirpated

Potential to Occur On-site

Note: Species shown in **bold** are those for which Directed Surveys were conducted

L = Low
M = Moderate
H = High
U = Unknown (Sufficient data are not available on the status, distribution, abundance, or natural history of the species to make a reliable determination of the probability of occurring on-site)

Rationale

1 = Would likely have been detected during directed surveys if present
2 = Appropriate suitable habitat not present on-site, or soils for plants
3 = Insufficient natural history information is available to determine if presence is likely

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status	Observed On-Site (Y or N)	Potential to Occur On-site	Habitat Preferences
Ambrosia pumila	**San Diego ambrosia**	**1, 6, 8A**	**N**	**L - 1**	**Coastal Sage Scrub, Grassland, Riparian, Vernal Pools**

Acanthomintha ilicifolia	**San Diego thornmint**	**2, 3**	**N**	**L - 1**	**Coastal Sage Scrub, Grassland, Chamise Chaparral, Vernal Pools**
Adolphia californica	**California adolphia**	**7, 8B**	**N**	**L - 1**	**Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral**
Arctostaphylos rainbowensis	**Rainbow manzanita**	**7, 8A**	**N**	**L - 1**	**Mixed Chaparral**
Brodiaea filifolia	**Thread-leaved brodiaea**	**2,3**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Non-Native Grassland, Vernal Pools**
Brodiaea orcutti	**Orcutt's brodiaea**	**7, 8A**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Vernal Pools**
Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia	7, 8D	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral
Ceanothus verrucosus	**Wart-stemmed ceanothus**	**7, 8B**	**N**	**L - 1**	**Mixed Chaparral**
Camissonia lewisii	Lewis sun cup	7, 8C	N	L - 2	Beach Bluffs
Chorizanthe procumbens	**Prostrate spineflower**	**7, 8D**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Chamise Chaparral**
Convolvulus simulans	Small-flowered morning glory	7, 8D	N	L - 2	Non-Native Grassland
Clarkia delicata	**Campo Clarkia**	**7, 8B**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Oak Woodland**
Comarostaphylos diversifolia diversifolia	**Summer holly**	**7, 8A**	**N**	**L - 1**	**Mixed Chaparral, Closed Cone Forest**
Dichondra occidentalis	Western dichondra	7, 8D	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Coast Live Oak Woodland

Dudleya viscida	**Sticky dudleya**	**7, 8A**	**N**	**L - 1**	**Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral**
Ericameria palmeri palmeri	**Palmer's goldenbush**	**7, 8B**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Coastal Sage Scrub, Riparian**
Harpagonella palmeri	Palmer's grappling hook	7, 8D	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Grassland, Chamise Chaparral
Holocarpha virgata elongate	Graceful tarplant	7, 8D	N	L - 2	Grassland
Juncus acutus leopoldii	Southwestern spiny rush	7, 8D	N	L - 1	Riparian, Oak Woodland, Freshwater Marsh
Lepidium virginicum robinsonii	**Robinson pepper grass**	**7, 8A**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Grassland**
Microseris douglasii platycarpha	Small flowered microseris	7, 8D	N	L - 2	Grassland
Navarretia fossalis	**Spreading navarretia**	**2, 8A**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Coastal Sage Scrub, Grassland, Chamise Chaparral, Vernal Pools**
Nolina cismontana	**Chaparral beargrass**	**7, 8A**	**N**	**L - 1**	**Mixed Chaparral, Chamise Chaparral**
Ophioglossum californicum	California adder's tongue fern	7, 8D	N	L - 2	Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Vernal Pools
Pentachaeta aurea	Golden-rayed Pentachaeta	7, 8D	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Chamise Chaparral
Piperia cooperi	Cooper's rein orchid	7, 8D	N	L - 2	Grassland, Chamise Chaparral
Piperia leptopetela	Narrow-petaled rein orchid	7, 8D	N	L - 2	Cismontane Woodland, Coniferous Forest
Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann Oak	7, 8D	N	L - 1	Riparian, Oak Woodland
Selaginella cinerascens	Mesa club moss	7, 8D	N	L - 1	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Chamise Chaparral

Anaxyrus californicus	**Arroyo toad**	**1, 6(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Montane Meadow**
Danaus plexippus	Monarch butterfly	7(2)	N	L - 2	Grassland, Oak Woodland, Montane Meadow
Lycaena hermes	**Hermes copper**	**7(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Chamise Chaparral**
Gila orcutti	Arroyo chub	7	N	L - 2	Riparian
Clemmys marmorata pallida	**Southwestern pond turtle**	**6(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Riparian, Freshwater Marsh, Lakes and Bays**
Rana aurora draytoni	**California red-legged frog**	**2, 6(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Riparian, Freshwater Marsh, Montane Meadow, Lakes and Bays**
Scaphiopus hammondii	Western spadefoot toad	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Freshwater Marsh, Vernal Pools
Coleonyx variegates blainvillei	**San Diego banded gecko**	**7(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Riparian, Freshwater Marsh, Montane Meadow, Lakes and Bays**

Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei	San Diego horned lizard	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer
Cnemidophorus hyperythrus	**Orange-throated whiptail**	**7(2)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Chamise Chaparral**
Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatis	Coastal western whiptail	7(2)	N	L - 2	Mixed Chaparral, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral
Anniella pulchra pulchra	Silvery legless lizard	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Grassland, Riparian, Coastal or Desert Dune
Eumeces skiltonianius interparietalis	Coronado skink	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Pinon-Juniper, Freshwater Marsh
Diadophis punctatus similis	San Diego ringneck snake	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest
Thamnophis sirtalis ssp. novum	South Coast garter snake	7(2)	N	L - 2	Riparian, Freshwater Marsh
Thamnophis hammondii	**Two stripe garter snake**	**7(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Riparian, Freshwater Marsh**
Charina trivirgata roseoffusca	Coastal rosy boa	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral

Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	Coast patch-nosed snake	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Chamise Chaparral, Freshwater Marsh
Crotalus ruber ruber	Northern red diamond rattlesnake	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral Chamise Chaparral, Pinon Juniper, Desert Scrub
Choeronycteris mexicana	Mexican long-tongued bat	7(2)	N	U - 3	Coastal Sage Scrub, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Pinon-Juniper, Freshwater Marsh, Salt or Alkali Marsh, Vernal Pools, Montane Meadow, Lakes and Bays
Macrotus californicus	California leaf-nosed bat	7(2)	N	U - 3	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Riparian, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	7(2)	N	L - 2	Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Pinon-Juniper, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash, Montane Meadow
Antrozous pallidus	Pallid bat	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland,

					Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Pinon-Juniper, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash, Montane Meadow
Euderma maculatum	Spotted bat	7(2)	N	U - 3	Riparian, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Pinon Juniper, Desert Wash, Montane Meadow
Lasiurus blossevillii	Western red bat	7(2)	N	L - 2	Riparian, Oak Woodland, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Montane Meadow
Myotis ciliolabrum	Small-footed myotis	7(2)	N	L - 2	Mixed Chaparral, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Pinon-Juniper, Desert Wash, Montane Meadow
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	Pocketed free-tailed bat	7(2)	N	L - 3	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Pinon-Juniper, Freshwater Marsh, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash, Salt or Alkali Marsh, Vernal Pools, Montane Meadow, Lakes and Bays

Nyctinomops macrotis	Big free-tailed bat	7(2)	N	U - 3	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Pinon-Juniper, Freshwater Marsh, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash, Salt or Alkali Marsh, Vernal Pools, Montane Meadow, Lakes and Bays
Eumops perotis californicus	Greater western mastiff bat	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Pinon-Juniper, Freshwater Marsh, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash, Salt or Alkali Marsh, Vernal Pools, Montane Meadow, Lakes and Bays
Lepus californicus bennettii	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest
Chaetodipus californicus femoralis	Dulzura California pocket mouse	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer

Chaetodipus fallax fallax	Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Chamise Chaparral, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash
Dipodomys stephensi	**Stephen's kangaroo rat**	**1, 4(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Coastal Sage Scrub, Grassland**
Onychomys torridus Ramona	Southern grasshopper mouse	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Chamise
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles little pocket mouse	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Coastal or Desert Dune
Odocoileus hemionus	Southern mule deer	7(2)	N	L - 1	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Pinon-Juniper, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash, Montane Meadow
Bassariscus astutus	Ringtail	7(2)	N	L - 2	Mixed Chaparral, Chamise Chaparral
Taxidea taxus	American badger	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Pinon-Juniper, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash, Montane Meadow

Felis concolor	Mountain lion	7(2)	N	L - 2	Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Pinon-Juniper, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash, Montane Meadow
Ardea herodias	Great Blue Heron	7(2)	N	L - 2	Grassland, Freshwater Marsh, Lakes and Bays
Butorides striatis	Green Heron	7(2)	N	L - 2	Riparian, Freshwater marsh
Buteo lineatus	**Red-shouldered hawk**	**7(1)**	**N**	**M**	**Riparian, Oak Woodland**
Elanus caeruleus	**Black-shouldered Kite**	**7(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Grassland, Riparian**
Accipiter cooperi	**Cooper's Hawk**	**7(1)**	**N**	**M**	**Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland**
Aquila chrysaetos	**Golden Eagle**	**7, 6(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest, Pinon-Juniper**
Circus cyaneus hudsonius	**Northern Harrier**	**7(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Grassland, Freshwater Marsh, Salt or Alkali Marsh**
Falco mexicanus	**Prairie Falcon**	**7(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Desert Scrub, Desert Wash**
Falco columbarius	**Merlin**	**7(2)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Grassland, Salt or Alkali Marsh**

Cathartes aura	**Turkey Vulture**	**7(1)**	**N**	**M**	**Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Conifer, Closed Cone Forest**
Accipter striatus	**Sharp-shinned Hawk**	**7(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Coastal Sage Scrub, Oak Woodland, Mixed Conifer**
Tyto alba	Common Barn Owl	7(2)	N	L - 2	Riparian, Oak Woodland
Asio otus	**Long-eared Owl**	**7(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Riparian, Desert Wash**
Athene cunicularia hypugea	**Burrowing Owl**	**6(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Coastal Sage Scrub, Grassland, Desert Wash, Coastal or Desert Dune**
Larus californicus bennettii	California Gull (Non-breeding)	7(2)	N	L - 2	Not Specified
Lanius ludovicianus	**Loggerhead Shrike**	**7(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Coastal Sage Scrub, Grassland, Riparian, Oak Woodland, Desert Scrub, Desert Wash**
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus cousi	**San Diego Cactus Wren**	**6(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Coastal Sage Scrub**
Agelaius tricolor	**Tricolored blackbird**	**7(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Grassland, Riparian, Freshwater Marsh**
Eremophila alpestris actis	Horned Lark	7(2)	N	L - 2	Grassland, Montane Meadow
Polioptila californica california	**California Gnatcatcher**	**2(1)**	**N**	**L - 1**	**Coastal Sage Scrub**
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	**Yellow-billed cuckoo**	**4, 6(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Riparian**

Empidonax tralii extimus	**Southwestern Willow Flycatcher**	**1, 3, 6(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Riparian**
Setophaga petechia brewersti	Yellow Warbler	7(2)	N	Ll - 2	Riparian
Vireo bellii pusillus	**Least Bell's Vireo**	**1, 3, 6(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Riparian**
Ictera virens	**Yellow-breasted Chat**	**7(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Riparian**
Sialia mexicana	Western Bluebird	7(2)	N	L - 1	Riparian, Oak Woodland
Ammodramus savannarum	**Grasshopper Sparrow**	**7(1)**	**N**	**L - 2**	**Grassland**
Amphispiza belli belli	**Bell's sage sparrow**	**7(1)**	**N**	**L - 1**	**Coastal Sage Scrub, Mixed Chaparral, Chamise Chaparral**
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	**Rufous-crowned sparrow**	**7(1)**	**N**	**L - 1**	**Coastal Sage Scrub, Chamise Chaparral**

APPENDIX F

PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS

William T. Everett is a research, consulting, and conservation biologist with more than 40 years' experience in the San Diego environment and around the world. He has logged more than 14,000 hours of field work, all detailed with field notes. In the 1970's Bill apprenticed in the study of chaparral ecology under Frank Gander, the retired but renown premier California botanist of the 1930s and 40s. Although his specialty is ornithology, Bill has a long-standing interest in all endangered species management and conservation issues. As President then Conservation Chairman of the San Diego Chapter of the Audubon Society in the late 1970s, he gained a keen understanding of the conservation challenges facing a growing Southern California. He subsequently became one of the first Biological Consultants certified by the County of San Diego in the 1980s. Bill is a Fellow of the National Association of Environmental Professionals (NAEP) and subscribes to the NAEP Code of Ethics and Standards of Practice for Environmental Professionals.

Bill Everett has published numerous scientific articles and conducted research in Southern California, Alaska, Antarctica, Baja California, South America, and throughout the tropical Pacific Ocean. In 1977, in recognition of his accomplishments, he was appointed as a Research Associate of the Department of Birds and Mammals of the San Diego Natural History Museum, a position he holds to this day. In 1990 he was elected as a Research Fellow of the Zoological Society of San Diego, and in 1988 was appointed as the Senior Conservation Biologist of the Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology. The Royal Geographic Society of London elected Bill as a Fellow in 1996, following his election as a Fellow of the Explorers Club in 1990.

Hired as a biologist for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1977, Bill conducted research on endangered Peregrine Falcons in Northern California at a time when their continued existence was questionable. His interest in threatened species led to publication by the Audubon Society in 1979 of his paper entitled "Threatened, Declining and Sensitive Bird Species in San Diego County" (Sketches 36:1-2). This paper contained the first published account of the decline of the California Gnatcatcher.

Beyond the Southern California area, Bill has prepared the seabird impacts sections for the Draft and Final Environmental Impact Statements for Hawaii-based Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Tropical Pacific Ocean (2001), received a National Science Foundation major grant to lead an International Biocomplexity Survey and Expedition to Isla Guadalupe, Baja California, Mexico (2000), led the effort to save North America's most endangered bird species, the San Clemente Loggerhead Shrike (1991-1997), and currently heads up efforts to restore bird populations on Wake Atoll and Christmas Island in the central Pacific.

Bill holds a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Master Bird Banding Permit (#22378) with Endangered Species Authorization, and California Gnatcatcher Survey Authorization Permit # TE-788036. He

received his Masters Degree from the University of San Diego in 1991, and completed a Doctoral Program in Evolutionary Biology at Harvard University in 1997.

Bill served as a member of the Conservation and Research Committee of the Zoological Society of San Diego since the committee was first established. In 1990, he founded the Endangered Species Recovery Council, an international coalition of scientists and conservationists dedicated to finding solutions to the problem of species extinctions. He continues as President of the organization.

In May 2002 Bill was honored in New York as a first recipient of the Explorers Club "Champions of Wildlife" award.